



Sistema de Control de Versiones GIT



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GitHub como alojamiento de repositorios Git

Hay dos caminos al iniciar

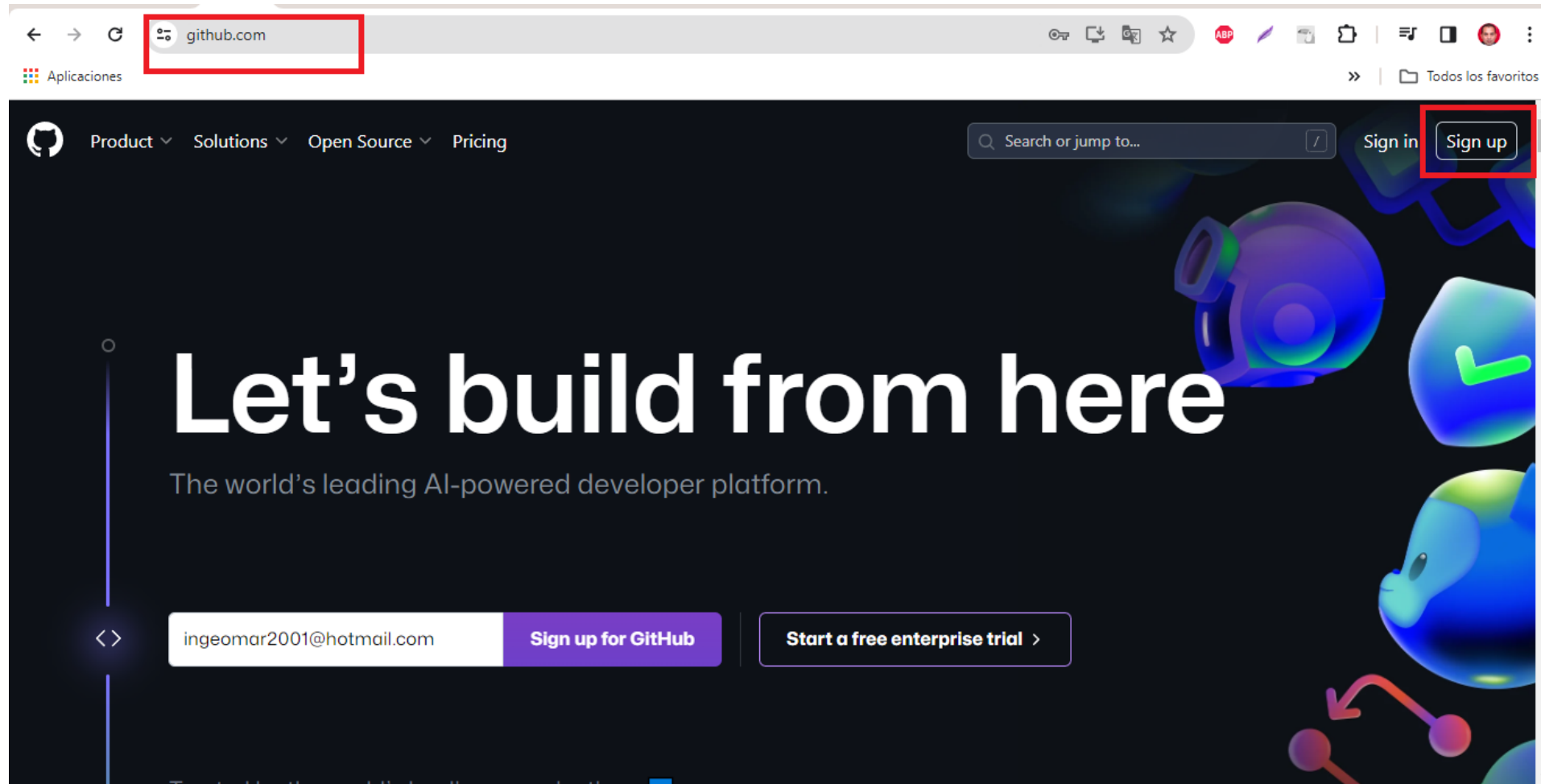
Crear el repositorio VACÍO
en la nube y conectarlo al ya
existente en local.

Crear el repositorio con al
menos un archivo en la nube y
CLONAR en local

GitHub como alojamiento de repositorios Git

- Por seguridad y para compartir con otros usuarios, podemos almacenar nuestro proyecto en la nube, junto a la aplicación se almacena el seguimiento de la aplicación con git.
- Hay varias empresas que se dedican a administrar proyectos en la web, GitHub es el mayor proveedor de alojamiento de repositorios Git
- Aunque no sea parte directa del proyecto de código abierto de Git, puede que nos encontremos con empresas que almacenan sus proyectos en GitHub, por esa situación vamos a ver como almacenar un proyecto en GitHub y como recuperarlo a nuestra computadora o cualquiera otra computadora de otro desarrollador.

Creación de una cuenta en GitHub



Creación de una cuenta en GitHub

Welcome to GitHub!
Let's begin the adventure

Enter your email*

✓ ogutierrez2001@gmail.com

Create a password*

✓ [REDACTED]

Enter a username*

✓ ogutierrez2001

Email preferences

☐ Receive occasional product updates and announcements.

Verify your account

✓

Create account

Welcome to GitHub!
Let's begin the adventure

Unable to verify your captcha response. Please visit <https://docs.github.com/articles/troubleshooting-connectivity-problems/#troubleshooting-the-captcha> for troubleshooting information.

Enter your email*

– ogutierrez2001@gmail.com Continue

Create a password*

×

Enter a username*

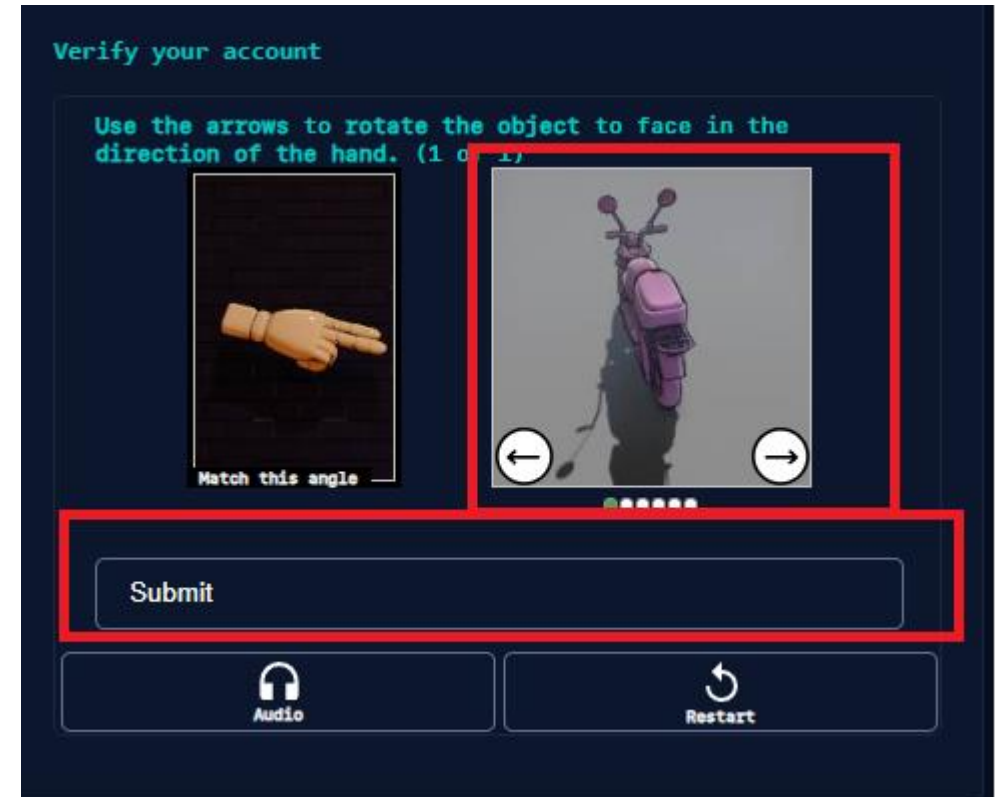
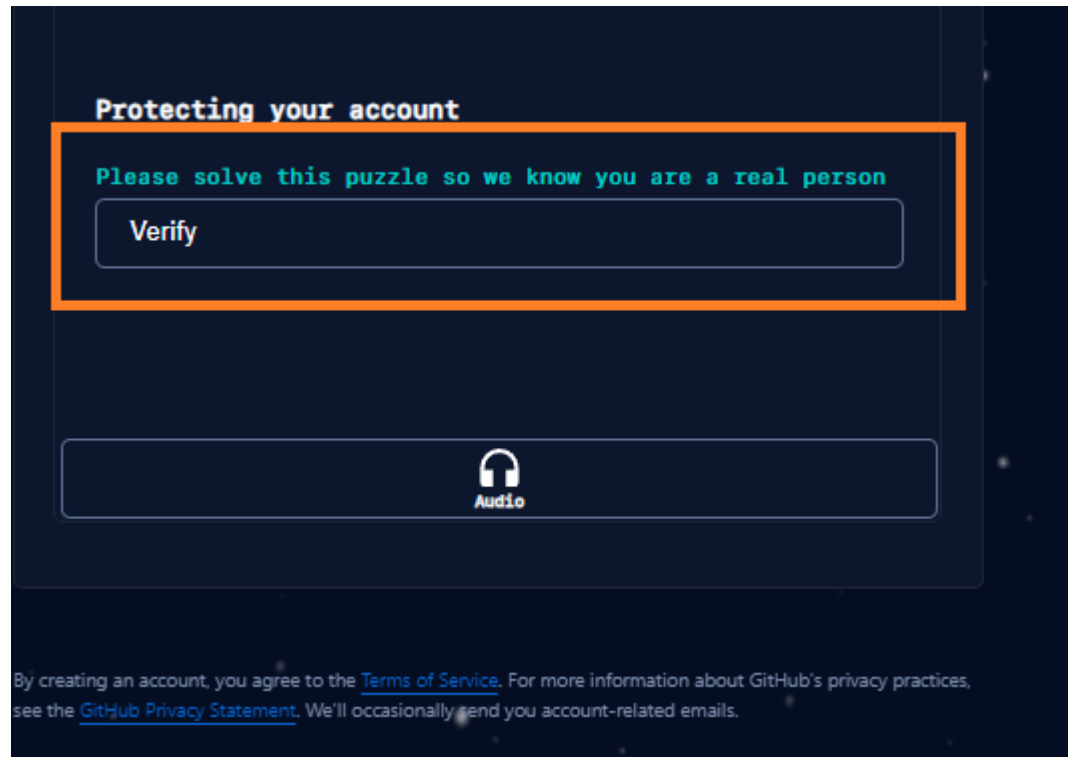
✓ ogutierrez2001

Email preferences

☐ Receive occasional product updates and announcements.


By creating an account, you agree to the [Terms of Service](#). For more information about GitHub's privacy practices, see the [GitHub Privacy Statement](#). We'll occasionally send you account-related emails.

Creación de una cuenta en GitHub



Creación de una cuenta en GitHub

Verify your account



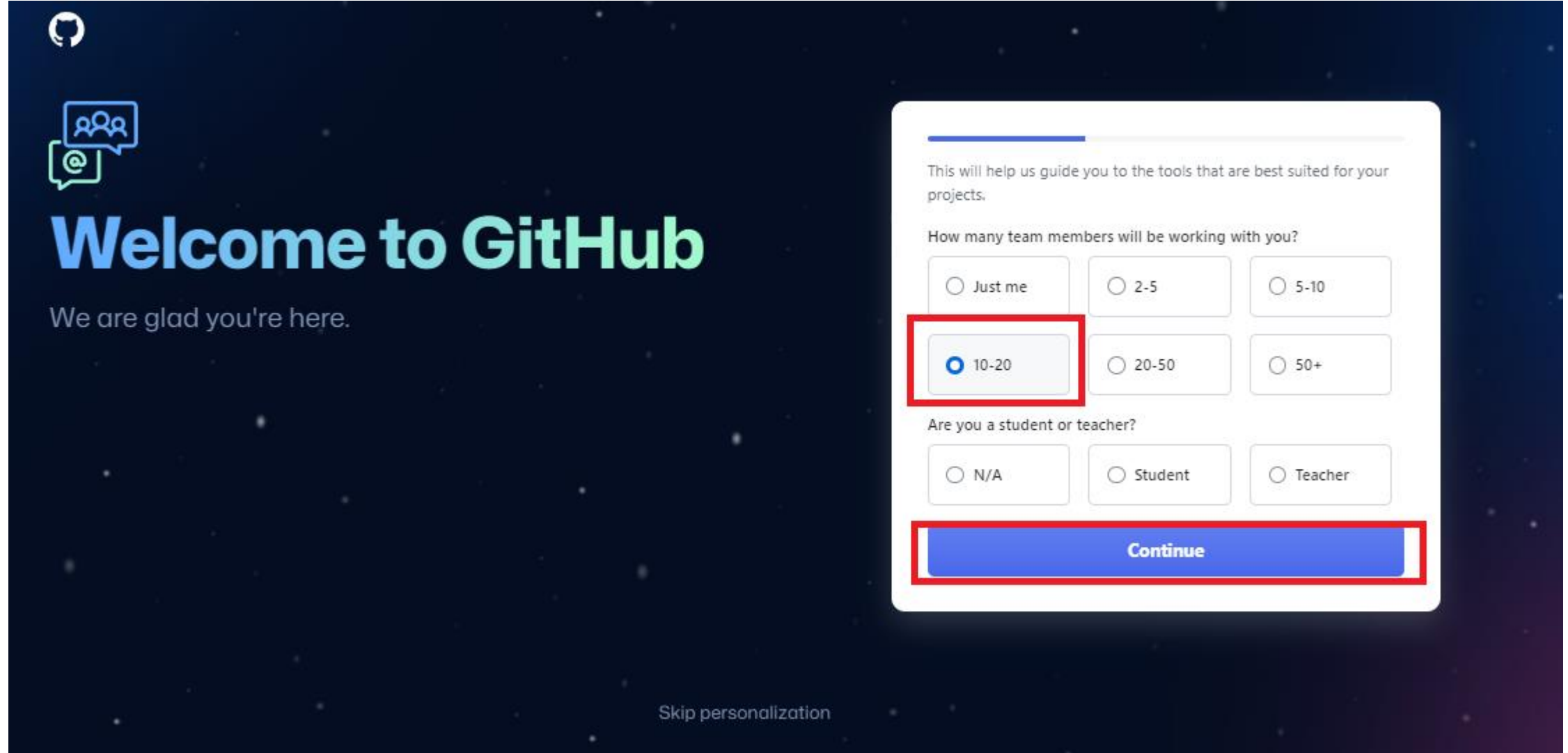
Create account

You're almost done!
We sent a launch code to
`consejoquintasdevillacampestre@gmail.com`
→ Enter code*

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Didn't get your email? [Resend the code](#) or [update your email address](#).

Creación de una cuenta en GitHub



The image shows the GitHub welcome screen. On the left, the GitHub logo is in the top left corner. Below it is an icon of two speech bubbles, one with three people and one with an '@' symbol. The text 'Welcome to GitHub' is in large, bold, light blue and green letters. Below that, it says 'We are glad you're here.' At the bottom center, there is a link that says 'Skip personalization'.

On the right, there is a white box containing a personalization form. The form has a progress bar at the top. The text 'This will help us guide you to the tools that are best suited for your projects.' is at the top of the form. Below that is the question 'How many team members will be working with you?'. There are six radio button options: 'Just me', '2-5', '5-10', '10-20', '20-50', and '50+'. The '10-20' option is selected and highlighted with a red box. Below this is the question 'Are you a student or teacher?'. There are three radio button options: 'N/A', 'Student', and 'Teacher'. At the bottom of the form is a blue button labeled 'Continue', which is also highlighted with a red box.

How many team members will be working with you?

☐ Just me ☐ 2-5 ☐ 5-10

☒ 10-20 ☐ 20-50 ☐ 50+

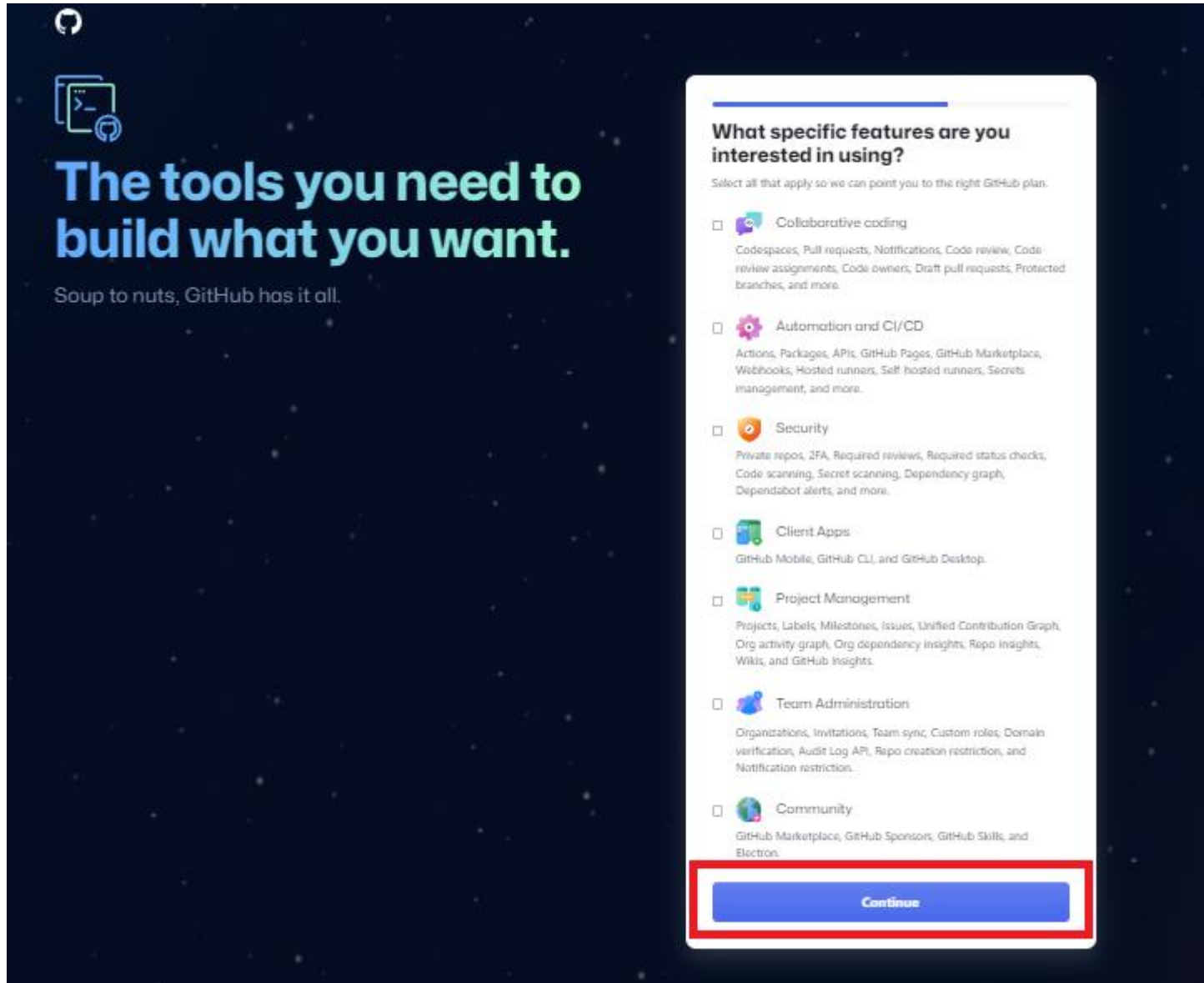
Are you a student or teacher?

☐ N/A ☐ Student ☐ Teacher

Continue

[Skip personalization](#)

Creación de una cuenta en GitHub



The image shows the GitHub account creation interface. On the left, there's a dark blue background with the GitHub logo at the top left. Below it, there's a white icon of a document with a code symbol. The main text reads "The tools you need to build what you want." in a large, bold, white font. Below this, in a smaller white font, it says "Soup to nuts, GitHub has it all." On the right, there's a white panel with a blue header "What specific features are you interested in using?". Below the header, there's a subtext "Select all that apply so we can point you to the right GitHub plan." followed by a list of features with checkboxes. The features are: Collaborative coding, Automation and CI/CD, Security, Client Apps, Project Management, Team Administration, and Community. Each feature has a brief description of its capabilities. At the bottom of the white panel, there's a blue button labeled "Continue" which is highlighted with a red rectangular border.

The tools you need to build what you want.

Soup to nuts, GitHub has it all.

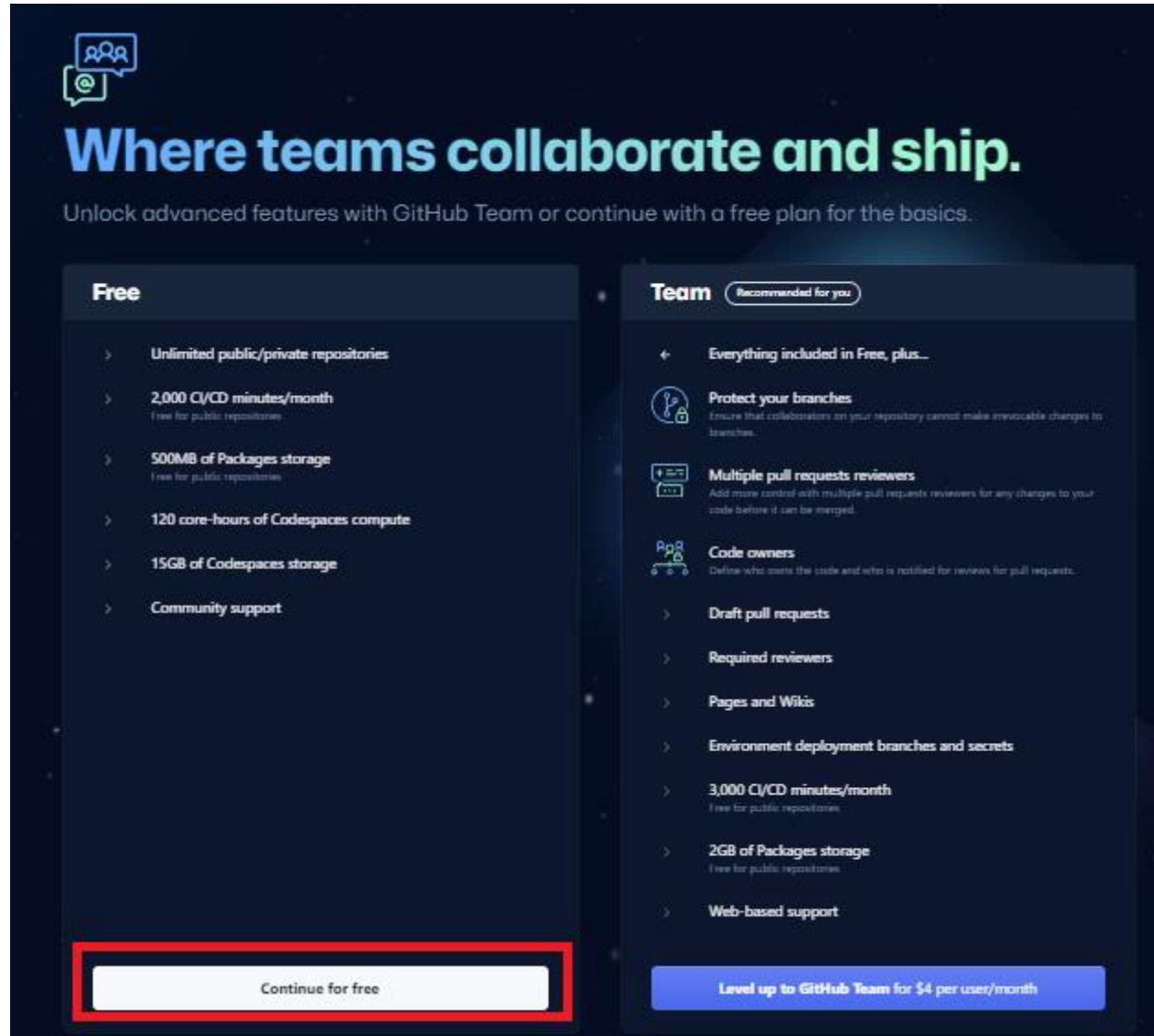
What specific features are you interested in using?

Select all that apply so we can point you to the right GitHub plan.

- ☐ **Collaborative coding**
Codespaces, Pull requests, Notifications, Code review, Code review assignments, Code owners, Draft pull requests, Protected branches, and more.
- ☐ **Automation and CI/CD**
Actions, Packages, APIs, GitHub Pages, GitHub Marketplace, Webhooks, Hosted runners, Self-hosted runners, Secrets management, and more.
- ☐ **Security**
Private repos, 2FA, Required reviews, Required status checks, Code scanning, Secret scanning, Dependency graph, Dependabot alerts, and more.
- ☐ **Client Apps**
GitHub Mobile, GitHub CLI, and GitHub Desktop.
- ☐ **Project Management**
Projects, Labels, Milestones, Issues, Unified Contribution Graph, Org activity graph, Org dependency insights, Repo insights, Wikis, and GitHub Insights.
- ☐ **Team Administration**
Organizations, Invitations, Team sync, Custom roles, Domain verification, Audit Log API, Repo creation restriction, and Notification restriction.
- ☐ **Community**
GitHub Marketplace, GitHub Sponsors, GitHub Skills, and Electron.

Continue

Creación de una cuenta en GitHub



The image shows the GitHub sign-up page. At the top, there's a header with the GitHub logo and the text "Where teams collaborate and ship." Below this, a sub-header says "Unlock advanced features with GitHub Team or continue with a free plan for the basics." The page is divided into two main columns: "Free" and "Team". The "Free" column lists features like unlimited repositories, CI/CD minutes, storage, and compute time. The "Team" column lists advanced features like branch protection, pull request reviews, and code owners. At the bottom of each column are buttons to "Continue for free" and "Level up to GitHub Team for \$4 per user/month". The "Continue for free" button is highlighted with a red rectangle.

Where teams collaborate and ship.

Unlock advanced features with GitHub Team or continue with a free plan for the basics.

Free

- Unlimited public/private repositories
- 2,000 CI/CD minutes/month
Free for public repositories
- 500MB of Packages storage
Free for public repositories
- 120 core-hours of Codespaces compute
- 15GB of Codespaces storage
- Community support

Continue for free

Team

Recommended for you

Everything included in Free, plus...

- Protect your branches**
Ensure that collaborators on your repository cannot make irreversible changes to branches.
- Multiple pull requests reviewers**
Add more control with multiple pull requests reviewers for any changes to your code before it can be merged.
- Code owners**
Define who owns the code and who is notified for reviews for pull requests.
- Draft pull requests
- Required reviewers
- Pages and Wikis
- Environment deployment branches and secrets
- 3,000 CI/CD minutes/month
Free for public repositories
- 2GB of Packages storage
Free for public repositories
- Web-based support

Level up to GitHub Team for \$4 per user/month

Creación de una cuenta en GitHub

Dashboard

Q

Type / to search

>

+

Create your first project

Ready to start building? Create a repository for a new idea or bring over an existing repository to keep contributing to it.

Create repositoryImport repository

Recent activity

When you take actions across GitHub, we'll provide links to that activity here.

Home

Send feedbackFilter 8

Updates to your homepage feed

We've combined the power of the Following feed with the For you feed so there's one place to discover content on GitHub. There's improved filtering so you can customize your feed exactly how you like it, and a shiny new visual design. 🌟

Learn more

<> Start writing code

...

Start a new repository for ogutierrez2001

A repository contains all of your project's files, revision history, and collaborator discussion.

Repository name *

name your new repository...

Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository

Private

Introduce yourself with a profile README

Share information about yourself by creating a profile README, which appears at the top of your profile page.

ogutierrez2001 / README.md

Create

1 - 🙋 Hi, I'm @ogutierrez2001

2 - 👀 I'm interested in ...

3 - 🧑🎓 I'm currently learning ...

4 - 📖 The book for ...

Latest changes

4 days ago

Dependabot Version Updates Support devcontainers

5 days ago

CodeQL 2.16: Python Dependency Installation Disabled, New Queries, and...

Last week

Migrating GitHub Classroom Assignment Repository Creation from...

Last week

GitHub Issues & Projects – Project status updates & issues side panel

View changelog →

Explore repositories

W. wazuh / wazuh-packages

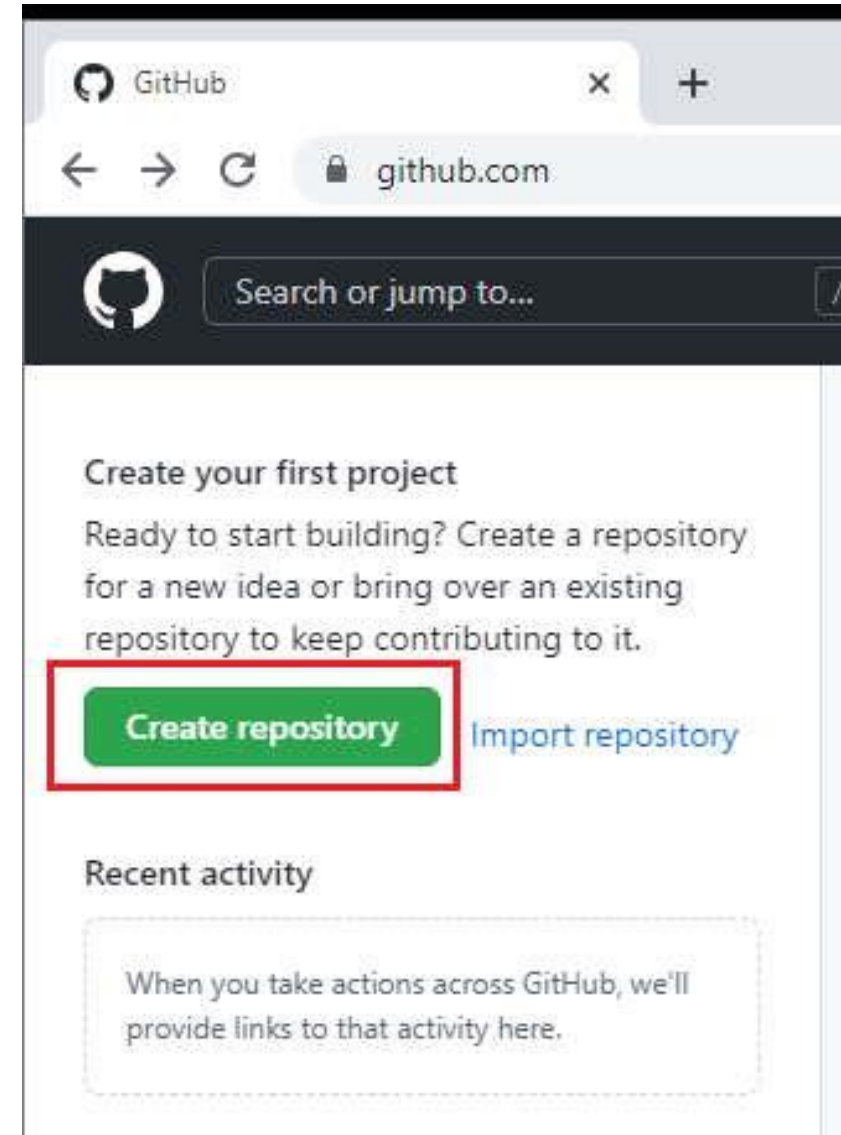
☆

Wazuh - Tools for packages creation

☆ 70 ● Shell

Creación de un repositorio

- Ahora que tenemos una cuenta en GitHub pasaremos a crear un repositorio y almacenar el 'proyecto1' que desarrollamos en conceptos anteriores.
- Seleccionamos la opción "create repository":



Creación de un repositorio



- Otra forma de crear un repositorio es:

A screenshot of the GitHub Dashboard interface. The top navigation bar includes a search bar, a filter button, and a dropdown menu icon (a plus sign with a downward arrow) which is highlighted with an orange box. This dropdown menu is open, showing options: 'New repository' (highlighted with an orange box), 'Import repository', 'New codespace', 'New gist', 'New organization', and 'New project'. The main content area is titled 'Home' and contains several sections: 'Updates to your homepage feed', 'Start a new repository for ogutierrez2001' (with a form for repository name and visibility), 'Introduce yourself with a profile README', and 'Explore repositories' (showing 'wazuh / wazuh-packages'). The left sidebar contains 'Create your first project' and 'Recent activity' sections.

Creación de un repositorio

Create a new repository

A repository contains all project files, including the revision history. Already have a project repository elsewhere?

[Import a repository](#)


Required fields are marked with an asterisk (*).

Repository template

No template ▾

Start your repository with a template repository's contents.

Owner *

 ingeomar2021 ▾

Repository name *

projecto1

✔ proyecto1 is available.

Great repository names are short and memorable. Need inspiration? How about [ubiquitous-parakeet](#)?

Description (optional)



Public

Anyone on the internet can see this repository. You choose who can commit.



Private

You choose who can see and commit to this repository.

Initialize this repository with:

☐ Add a README file

This is where you can write a long description for your project. [Learn more about READMEs](#).

Add .gitignore


.gitignore template: None ▾

Choose which files not to track from a list of templates. [Learn more about ignoring files](#).

Choose a license

License: None ▾

A license tells others what they can and can't do with your code. [Learn more about licenses](#).

 You are creating a private repository in your personal account.

Create repository

Creación de un repositorio

- Como ya tenemos un proyecto en forma local, procederemos a subirlo a GitHub, como vemos la misma página nos informa que debemos utilizar los comandos git

```
git init
git add README.md
git commit -m "first commit"
git branch -M main
git remote add origin https://github.com/ingeomar2021/proyecto1.git
git push -u origin main
```

...or push an existing repository from the command line

```
git remote add origin https://github.com/ingeomar2021/proyecto1.git
git branch -M main
git push -u origin main
```



...or import code from another repository

You can initialize this repository with code from a Subversion, Mercurial, or TFS project.

Import code

ProTip! Use the URL for this page when adding GitHub as a remote

Creación de un repositorio Explicación de los comandos usados



git remote add origin <https://github.com/ingeomar2021/proyecto1.git>: Este comando agrega una nueva "conexión remota" llamada "origin" a tu repositorio local. La conexión remota es una referencia a un repositorio remoto, en este caso, en GitHub. La URL proporcionada es la dirección del repositorio en GitHub al que apunta este remoto.

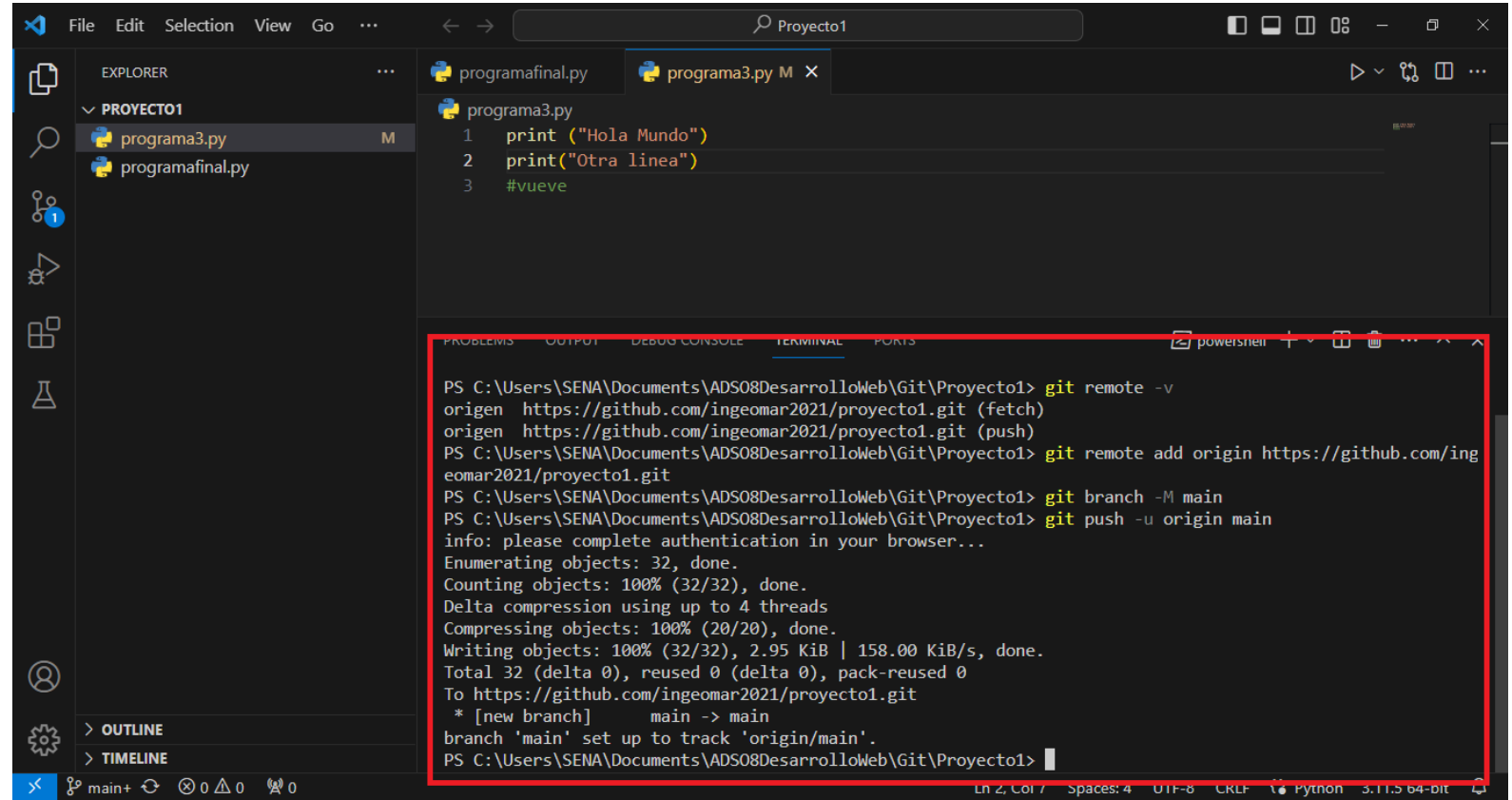
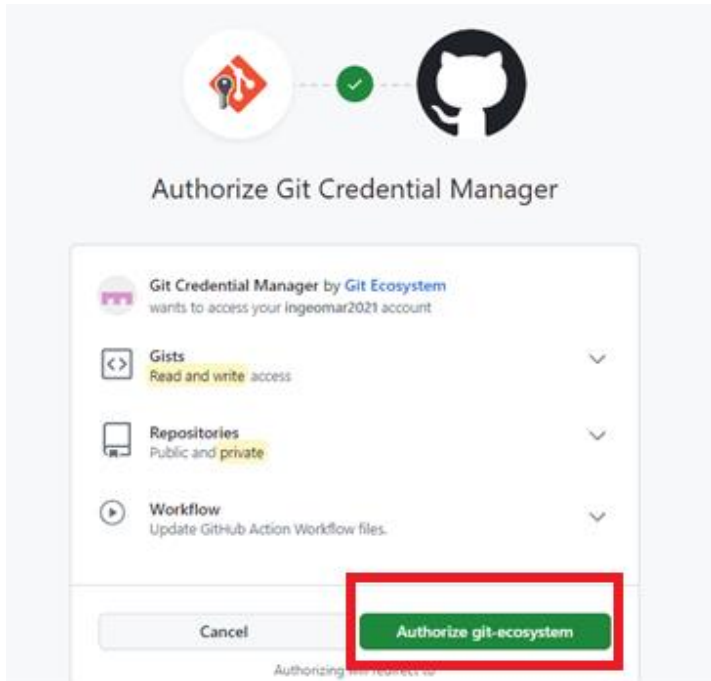
git branch -M main: Este comando renombra la rama principal de tu repositorio local a "main". Hasta ciertas versiones de Git, la rama principal se llamaba "master", pero en las últimas versiones, GitHub y muchos otros servicios han cambiado a utilizar "main". Este comando asegura que la rama principal de tu repositorio local se llame "main".

git push -u origin main: Este comando envía los cambios de tu rama local "main" al repositorio remoto llamado "origin" (que configuraste en el primer comando). La opción -u (o --set-upstream) establece que la rama local "main" está vinculada a la rama remota "main". Esto significa que en futuros git push o git pull, Git sabrá automáticamente qué ramas están asociadas.

Creación de un repositorio











Después de ejecutar este comando:




Creación de un repositorio





 ingeomar2021 / proyecto1 








[Code](#) [Issues](#) [Pull requests](#) [Actions](#) [Projects](#) [Security](#) [Insights](#) [Settings](#)



 **proyecto1** Private



[Unwatch](#) 1 [Fork](#) 0 [Star](#) 0

 **main** 


 1 Branch  0 Tags

 [Add file](#)  [Code](#) 

 ingeomar2021 se agrega el archivo programa3.py otravez 6b87e84 · 3 days ago  10 Commits

 programa3.py	se agrega el archivo programa3.py otravez	3 days ago
 programafinal.py	se borro el archivo programa1.py y se renombre el archivo p...	4 days ago

[README](#)





Add a README


Add a README with an overview of your project.


About

No description, website, or topics provided.

 Activity

 0 stars

 1 watching

 0 forks

Releases

No releases published

[Create a new release](#)

Packages

No packages published

[Publish your first package](#)

Recuperar cambios de un repositorio



Vamos a modificar desde GitHub el repositorio y posteriormente vamos a recuperar los cambios en nuestro repositorio local. Fácilmente podemos agregar un archivo README:

The screenshot displays the GitHub web interface for a repository named 'proyecto1' by user 'ingeomar2021'. The file 'README.md' is selected, and the 'main' branch is active. The interface includes a navigation bar with options like Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Security, Insights, and Settings. Below the navigation bar, there are buttons for 'Cancel changes' and 'Commit changes...'. The 'Commit changes...' button is highlighted with a red box. The code editor shows the following content:

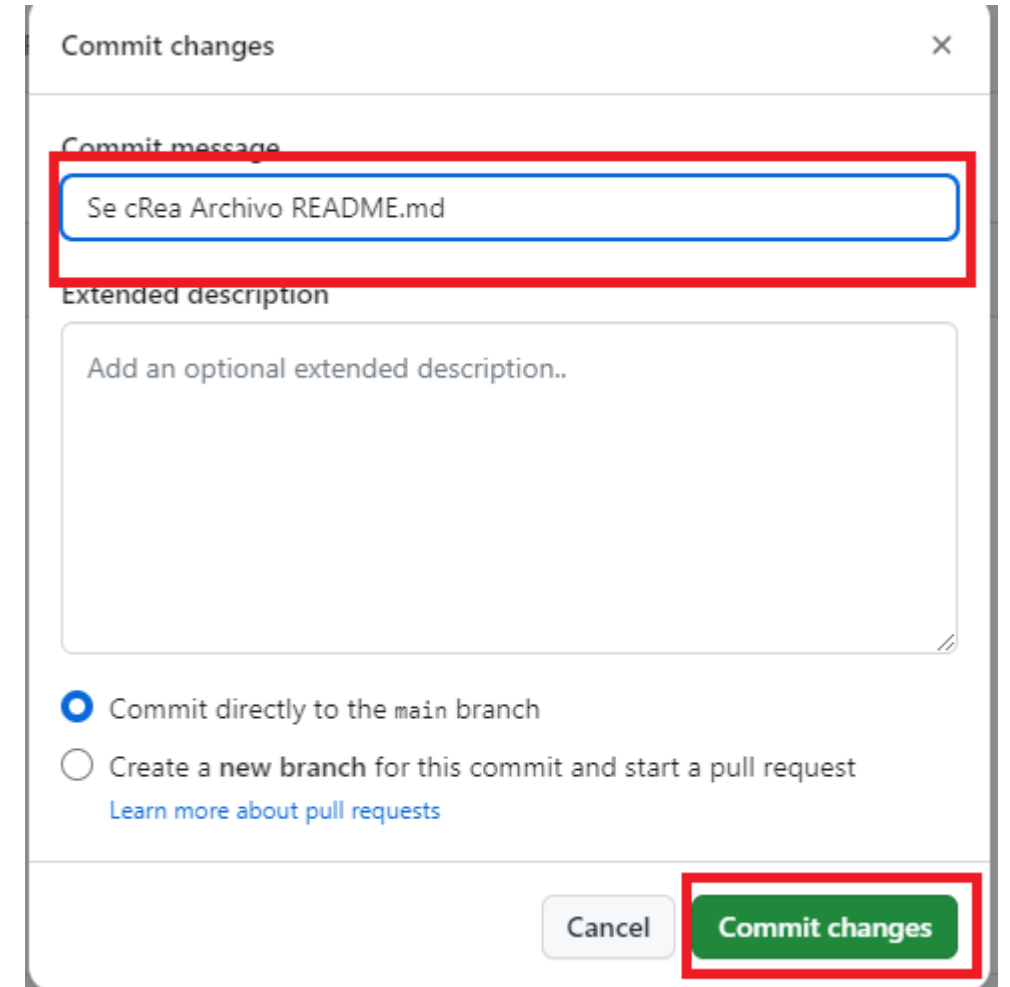
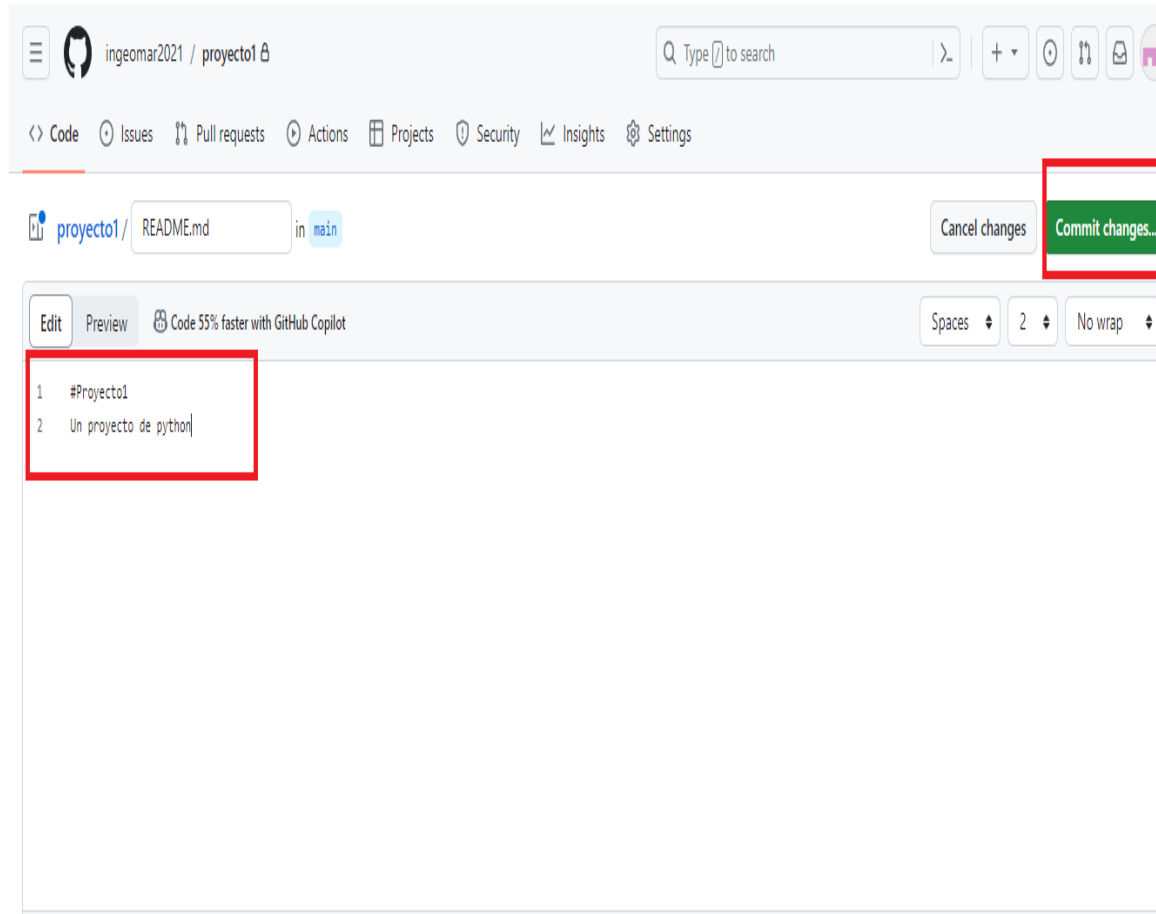
```
1 #Proyecto1
2 Un proyecto de python|
```

The code editor also features a 'Preview' tab and a 'Code 55% faster with GitHub Copilot' banner. The code is highlighted with a red box.

Recuperar cambios de un repositorio



Vamos a modificar desde GitHub el repositorio y posteriormente vamos a recuperar los cambios en nuestro repositorio local. Fácilmente podemos agregar un archivo README:



Recuperar cambios de un repositorio



Ahora desde nuestro proyecto local pasamos a sincronizar los cambios que se hicieron en el repositorio de GitHub, mediante el comando pull:

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code interface. The Explorer panel on the left shows a project named 'PROYECTO1' with files 'programa3.py', 'programafinal.py', and 'README.md'. The 'README.md' file is selected and highlighted with a red box. The main editor area shows the content of 'README.md', which includes a title '#Proyecto1' and a description 'Un proyecto de python'. The Terminal panel at the bottom shows the execution of the 'git pull' command. The output indicates that the local repository is up-to-date with the remote repository. The terminal text is as follows:

```
PS C:\Users\SENA\Documents\ADS08DesarrolloWeb\Git\Proyecto1> git pull
remote: Enumerating objects: 4, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (4/4), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (2/2), done.
remote: Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
Unpacking objects: 100% (3/3), 1001 bytes | 25.00 KiB/s, done.
From https://github.com/ingeomar2021/proyecto1
  42dc9a1..717deac  main    -> origin/main
Updating 42dc9a1..717deac
Fast-forward
 README.md | 2 ++
 1 file changed, 2 insertions(+)
 create mode 100644 README.md
PS C:\Users\SENA\Documents\ADS08DesarrolloWeb\Git\Proyecto1>
```

Recuperar cambios de un repositorio



Ahora modificamos el archivo README.md en nuestro repositorio local y procedemos nuevamente a subirlo al GitHub con el comando push:

```
git add README.md
```

```
git commit -m "Modificamos archivo README.md"
```

```
git push
```

A screenshot of the Visual Studio Code editor interface. The Explorer panel on the left shows a project named 'PROYECTO1' with files 'programa3.py', 'programafinal.py', and 'README.md'. The 'README.md' file is selected and highlighted with a red box. The editor window shows the content of 'README.md' with three lines: '#Proyecto1', 'Un proyecto de python', and 'un nuevo comentario'. The bottom panel shows the Terminal with the following output:

```
PS C:\Users\SENA\Documents\ADS08DesarrolloWeb\Git\Proyecto1> git add README.md
PS C:\Users\SENA\Documents\ADS08DesarrolloWeb\Git\Proyecto1> git commit -m "Modificamos archivo README.md"
[main 3747537] Modificamos archivo README.md
1 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
PS C:\Users\SENA\Documents\ADS08DesarrolloWeb\Git\Proyecto1> git push
Enumerating objects: 5, done.
Counting objects: 100% (5/5), done.
Delta compression using up to 4 threads
Compressing objects: 100% (3/3), done.
Writing objects: 100% (3/3), 381 bytes | 190.00 KiB/s, done.
Total 3 (delta 0), reused 0 (delta 0), pack-reused 0
To https://github.com/ingeomar2021/proyecto1.git
717deac..3747537 main -> main
PS C:\Users\SENA\Documents\ADS08DesarrolloWeb\Git\Proyecto1>
```

Recuperar cambios de un repositorio



Si visitamos ahora GitHub el repositorio se encuentra sincronizado con nuestro repositorio local:

A screenshot of a GitHub repository page for a user named 'ingeomar2021' and a repository named 'proyecto1'. The page shows the 'Files' tab with a list of files: 'README.md', 'programa3.py', and 'programafinal.py'. The 'README.md' file is selected, showing its content in the 'Preview' tab. The content of the README.md file is '#Proyecto1 Un proyecto de python un nuevo comentario'. The page also shows a commit history for the README.md file, with a recent commit by 'ingeomar2021' titled 'Modificamos archivo README.md' made 2 minutes ago. The page includes a search bar, navigation tabs for Code, Issues, Pull requests, Actions, Projects, Security, Insights, and Settings, and a sidebar with file navigation options.



GRACIAS

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Línea de atención al empresario: 01 8000 910682



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